

LASER ABSORPTION IN THE 5 MICRON BAND (3271-1)

Tiv. Ohio State University

# ElectroScience Laboratory

Department of Electrical Engineering Columbus, Ohio 42212

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13 ARSTRACT								

This report summarizes technical details of the work performed from June 23 to September 23, 1971. A detailed discussion of work performed at the Ohio State Univ. Electro-Science Laboratory is presented. This work consisted of atmospheric transmittance calculations near 5µm and the design of a laboratory experiment to determine the transmittance of CO laser radiation through synthetic atmospheres.

Computer programs have been written to calculate the molecular absorption due to atmospheric absorbers near 5µm. The type of calculations include computer plots of the calculated spectra, more accurate transmittance values at the frequencies of the CO laser emissions for horizontal paths, and transmittance values at the frequencies of the CO laser emissions for slant paths through the atmosphere. Preliminary calculations are presented with water vapor as the only atmospheric absorber considered.

The design of an experiment to measure the transmittance of the CO laser emissions through simulated atmospheres is described. Specific topics covered are the CO laser, selection of the emission lines to be measured, the multiple traversal cell, and the experimental procedure.

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# LASER ABSORPTION IN THE 5 MICRON BAND

# Dr. Ronald Long

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# PUBLICATION REVIEW

This technical report has been reviewed and is approved.

RADC Project Engineer

#### **FOREWORD**

This report, OSURF Report 3271-1, was prepared by The Ohio State University ElectroScience Laboratory, Department of Electrical Engineering at Columbus, Ohio. Principal contributors to the report were Dr. D. L. Ford and Mr. G. L. Trusty. Research was conducted under Contract F30602-72-C-0016. Mr. James W. Cusack, RADC (OCSE), of Rome Air Development Center, Griffiss Air Force Base, New York, is the Project Engineer.

#### ABSTRACT

This report summarizes technical details of the work performed from June 23 to September 23, 1971. A detailed discussion of work performed at the Ohio State University ElectroScience Laboratory is presented. This work consisted of atmospheric transmittance calculations near 5  $\mu m$  and the design of a laboratory experiment to determine the transmittance of CO laser radiation through synthetic atmospheres.

Computer programs have been written to calculate the molecular absorptance due to atmospheric absorbers near 5  $\mu$ m. The type of calculations include computer plots of the calculated spectra, more accurate transmittance values at the frequencies of the CO laser emissions for horizontal paths, and transmittance values at the frequencies of the CO laser emissions for slant paths through the atmosphere. Preliminary calculations are presented with water vapor as the only atmospheric absorber considered.

The design of an experiment to measure the transmittance of the CO laser emissions through simulated atmospheres is described. Specific topics covered are the CO laser, selection of the emission lines to be measured, the multiple traversal cell, and the experimental procedure.

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#### I. INTRODUCTION

This is the first quarterly report on Contract Number F30602-72-C-0016 entitled "Laser Absorption Studies in the 5 Micron Band" for the period June 23, through September 20, 1971. The objectives of this contract are to perform laboratory measurements and theoretical computations in order to determine values of atmospheric transmittances at CO laser wavelengths. The technical accomplishments during this period are described in detail in this report.

The CO laser has a large number of laser emission frequencies near 2000 cm<sup>-1</sup> (5 µm) which have been accurately measured by Mantz et al. and Yardley. Many potential applications of this laser depend upon a knowledge of the atmospheric attenuation of the laser output. Water vapor, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, and ozone attenuate the laser emissions by molecular absorption in the atmosphere. The amount of attenuation for each of the laser's emission lines depends on the absorption lines' frequencies, strengths, half-widths and the concentration of each of the absorbers ir the atmosphere. Also the attenuation depends on the temperature and pressure profiles of the atmosphere. If all of these parameters are known sufficiently accurately, useful estimates of the atmospheric transmittance of the laser emissions can be calculated using standard techniques. While the wavelengths of the CO laser emission lines are accurately known (0.006 cm<sup>-1</sup>), most of the water lines near 2000 cm<sup>-1</sup>, as listed in the tables of Benedict and Calfee, 3 have an uncertainty in their positions of 0.05 cm<sup>-1</sup>; however, for some lines the uncertainty may be as large as 2.0 cm-1.

The half-widths of the absorption coefficient of water vapor lines at one atmosphere are on the order of 0.05 cm-1. Thus the atmospheric transmittance is a rapidly varying function of the frequency, and therefore, the accuracy of the calculated transmittance at the laser frequencies is strongly dependent upon the position of the absorbing lines.

Two approaches to improve the predicted accuracy of transmittance through actual atmospheres at laser frequencies are available. Ideally the positions, strengths, half-widths and shapes of the lines for all molecular absorbers of the CO laser output should be determined. Since water vapor alone has several thousand absorption lines in this spectral region, an extensive program would be required. A more direct approach would be to measure the transmittance at CO wavelengths under representative conditions in the laboratory. The advantages of this latter approach include: 1) a less expensive program; 2) the data is obtained directly at the wavelengths of interest; 3) the data may be used to determine the accuracy with which the transmittance can be calculated using the presently available data on line positions, half-widths, strengths and shapes of the absorber lines.

Of course this approach requires a stable CO laser and a facility for long path length transmittance measurements.

Molecular scattering, aerosol scattering and aerosol absorption also attenuate the transmittance of the CO laser; however, the first is insignificant and the latter two are slowly varying functions of frequency. Thus a knowledge of the molecular absorption is most important in determining which CO laser lines are most useful in potential applications. Measurement of aerosol extinction is expected from a comparison of our laboratory measurements and outdoor CO measurements to be made at RADC.

During the work period of this report several computer programs were written to calculate the transmittance of CO laser radiant flux through model atmospheres. These programs are described in the next section. Simultaneously the preliminary design of the laboratory experiment to determine the transmittance of CO radiation through representative atmospheres was undertaken and it is described in the third section.

#### II. ABSORPTANCE CALCULATIONS

Portions of the computer programs to be discussed were developed under another Contract (F33615-69-C-1807) and modified under the current contract.

Computer programs were written which give, as output, information concerning theoretical molecular absorption in the spectral region of the CO laser lines. The programs give three basic forms of output which will be discussed separately.

Common to all the programs is the method for calculating the absorption at any frequency. This method employs a subroutine called ABSCOE which is a modified version of the one developed by Deutschman and Calfee.  $^4$  This subroutine calculates the absorption coefficient  $k_{\nu}$  at frequency  $\nu$  where  $k_{\nu}$  is defined by the extinction equation;

(1) 
$$I_v = I_{0v} \exp(-k_v w)$$
.

Here  $I_{0\nu}$  and  $I_{\nu}$  are the incident and output intensities respectively and w is the absorber concentration.

For all computations up to the present time a Lorentz line shape has been assumed, using

(2) 
$$k_{v} = \frac{S}{\pi} \frac{\alpha}{(v - v_{0})^{2} - \alpha^{2}}$$

where S is the line intensity,  $\alpha$  is the line halfwidth and  $v_0$  is the center frequency of the line. This equation is used in conjunction with those necessary for the temperature and pressure corrections for the variables involved, viz:

(3) 
$$S = S_o \left(\frac{T_o}{T}\right)^m \exp\left(-\frac{E''}{k} \frac{T_o - T}{T_o T}\right)$$

and

(4) 
$$\alpha = \alpha_0 \left( \frac{P}{P_0} \right) \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right)^n$$

where  $T_0$  and  $P_0$  refer to a reference temperature and pressure, E" is the lower energy level of the transition and k is the Boltzmann constant. The exponent m varies with absorber and n is a function of absorber broadening gas and frequency. For water vapor the values of m and n have been chosen to be 1.5 and 0.62 respectively.

A note here about units is in order. The H<sub>2</sub>O line data <sup>3</sup> used gives the halfwidth in units of cm<sup>-1</sup>/atm, i.e., the data given is actually the  $\alpha_0/P_0$  term in Eq. (4) with  $P_0$  = 1 atm. The line intensity S is given in units of cm<sup>-1</sup>/(gm cm<sup>-2</sup>). Since intensity is defined by

$$S = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} k_{v} dv,$$

we get k in units of  $1/(gm\ cm^{-2})$ . By dimensional analysis alone this says the absorber concentration w must be in units of  $gm\ cm^{-2}$  since the exponent in the extinction equation must be dimensionless. However since the density of water is  $1\ gm/cm^3$ , the absorber concentration can be written as pr-cm. A discussion of various associated units is given by McCoy.<sup>5</sup>

Equations (2), (3) and (4) give the absorption coefficient at frequency  $\nu$  due to one absorption line centered at frequency  $\nu_0$ . However many lines near frequency  $\nu$  may contribute appreciably to the value of  $k_\nu$ . Therefore the resultant absorption coefficient due to all lines near  $\nu$  is found as

(5) 
$$k = \sum_{v_0} k_v = \sum_{v_0} \frac{s_{v_0}}{\pi} \frac{\alpha_{v_0}}{(v - v_0)^2 + \alpha_{v_0}^2}$$

Due to the  $(v-v_0)^2$  term in the denominator, the contributions of lines far from  $v_0$  become negligible. Note that the point where this occurs is also a function of  $S_{v_0}$  and  $\alpha_{v_0}$ .

The subroutine ABSCOE uses a variable called BOUND to determine how far or either side of frequency  $\nu$  to go when including lines; i.e., lines within the region  $\nu\text{-BOUND} \leq \nu < \nu\text{+BOUND}$  are included. This variable and the variable SLOW, which designates the weakest absorption line to be considered, are both chosen such that a reasonable compromise between high accuracy and low computer time is reached.

The first computer program produces, for a given frequency range, pressure, temperature, absorber concentration and a plot of the absorption spectrum. Also on the plot is a designation of the location of given laser lines. Figures 1 and 2 give examples of these plots for two different sets of conditions.

A second program prints out, for any given frequency (in our case, any given laser line), the absorption coefficient and the transmittance at given distances. Pressure, temperature and amount of absorber are, of course, also inputs to this program. Table I gives a few examples of the output of this program which has been put in a form to correspond to weather data and test sites at RADC.

The third program is somewhat more complex. The input to this program is pressure, temperature and absorber concentration as a function of altitude, i.e., a given atmospheric model. Output is produced for any given number of laser line frequencies and provides the information needed to calculate slant path transmittance for those laser lines.

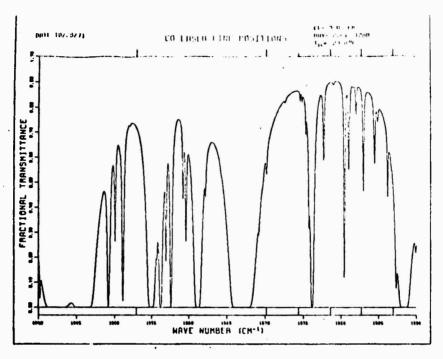
The approach to the problem is to calculate the extinction coefficient at each given altitude. (The current atmospheric models have about 8 points of data for the 0-10 km altitude range.) A polynomial is then fit to these results. This polynomial is in turn used to calculate vertical absorptance due to the variable extinction coefficient. The program takes the exact equation for transmittance

(6) 
$$T = \exp(-\int_{0}^{h} B(x) dx)$$

as

(7) 
$$T = \exp(-\sum_{0}^{h} B(x) \Delta x)$$

where B is related to k by



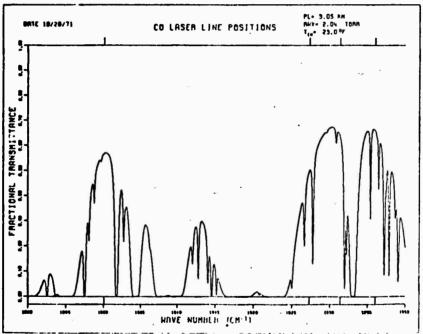
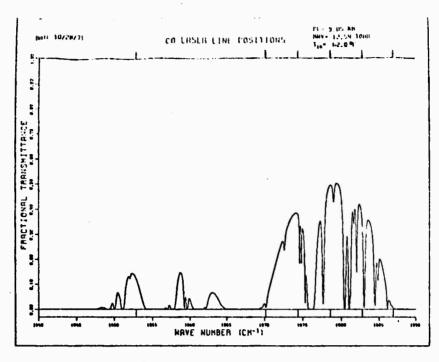


Fig. 1. Calculated horizontal atmospheric transmittance in the region 1890 to 1940 cm<sup>-1</sup> through a 3.05 km path in which the absorbing gas is 2.04 torr of water vapor. The temperature and amount of water vapor present are those occurring at Rome, New York, January 6, 1971. Fewer water lines were used to calculate the transmittance than was used in the calculations for the same conditions listed in Table 1 to limit the computer time necessary to produce this plot.



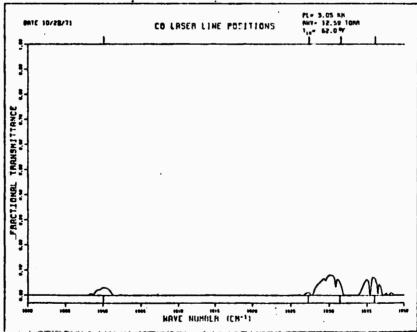


Fig. 2. Calculated horizontal atmospheric transmittance in the region 1890 to 1940 cm<sup>-1</sup> through a 3.05 km path in which the absorbing gas is 12.59 torr of water vapor. The temperature and the amount of water vapor present are those occurring at Rome, New York, July 12, 1971. Fewer water lines were used to calculate the transmittance than was used in the calculations for the same conditions listed in Table 1 to limit the computer time necessary to produce this plot.

TABLE 1a TASER TRANSMITTANCE FOR 10 LASER LINE AND 8 HORIZONTAL PATHLENGTHS FOR ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS NOTED.

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1978.609		.003	1.00E 0	•	1.00E 0	•	.996	•	0 366.	•	.996	•	.946	•	.85E 0	•	.80E 0	•
1974-357		.005	1.00E	•	0 366.	•	966.	•	0 366.	•	366.	•	.91E 0		0 361.	•	.72E 0	•
1982.766		.003	1.00E 0	•	.99E	•	0 366.	•	366.	•	.98E 0	•	0 306.		.78E 0	•	.716	•
1952.889		.011	366*	•	366.	•	39€.	•	.976	0	.976	•	.815 0	•	0 365.	•	• 4 BE	•
1936.003		.010	366.	•	.986	_	.98	•	376.		39€€	c	.76E 0	•	.50E	•	.39	•
1931.301		.014	366.	•	.9AE	•	376.	•	376.	•	.96E		.75E 0	•	. 49€	•	.37E	•
1900.044		.021	366.	•	.976	•	.96	•	.95	•	.94E	•	.66E	•	.355	•	.245	0
1970-159		.016	.99	•	.98E	•	.976	•	.96	•	.95	•	.72E 0	•	• 4 # E	0	.33E	•
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	1. BURN TRANS.	.92E	.686	.87E	.76	.71E	3690	.615	.62E	.55	.54E	
•	E S	•	•	•	0	•	•	0	•	ت	0	
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1974-157	.091	55	ò	. A9E 0	•	.645	•	.60E	•	.76E 0	0	.16E 0	.105 -1		-20E -2
1942.706	.101		c	. 1861	0	.636	٥	.78E	•	.73L 0	•	.13¢ 0	.636 -2	Ņ	-10E -2
1952.689	.198	. 285	•	.78E 0	c	.69€	0	.62E	0	.5%E	•	.196 -1	h- 364°	*	.146 -5
1930-063	.257	.65	c	.738	c	.625	0	.53E	•	6E	0	.596 -2	€- 312·	ņ	.26E -7
1931-161	.276	. 646	0	.716	U	.60E	•	.51€	0	36.	•	-+08	-106 -5	ņ	-71E -8
190-1661	. 361	. 80E	•	.64€	•	.516	•	. 416	0	.336	0	.73E -3	-14E -7	Ļ	.226-10
1970.159	. 36.3	. P.O.E.	0	.6₩	0	.516	•	.41E	•	.33£	•	.716 -3	.136 -7	ŗ	.196-10
1921.781	0 * * •	.76	0	.58£	0	0 3:4.	•	.345	6	•26E	•	.156 -3	.275 -9	•	.996-13
1946.918	. 459	.75	0	.57F	0	. 435 0	0	.336	0	.256 0	0	.106 -3	.116 -9	•	.27E-13

TABLE 16 CO LASER TRANSMITTANCE FOR 10 LASER LINE AND 8 HORIZONTAL PATHLENGTHS FOR ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS NOTED.

MONTH YEAR DAY

11#6	00*	TEMPs	. 62 DEG	<b>L</b>	RNE 96	36			RUVE 13.67 TORR	TORR		
PAKEUMRA 1/C#	EX.	EXT COEF 1/KM	.62KP	S.	1.2BKM TRANS.	. Si	1.05KM TRANS.	TRANS.	HANS.	20.00x# TRA4S.	SO.OOKH TRANS.	60.00KB
1978.604		.255	.65£	•	.73E	•	.635	.5%E 0	• 46E 0	·62E -2	-306	-30E -7
1974.357		.368	308.	•	.64E	•	.515	.41E 0	.32E 0	.635 -3	-106 -7	.135-10
1982.766		.410	.776	•	. 60E		. *6E 0	.365	.285 0	.285 -3	.835 -9	.44E-12
1952.869		.761	•62E	•	.385	0	.2%E 0	.15E 0	.92E -1	.166 -6	.115-16	.86E-23
1936.004	-	1.020	- 535	0	.28E	•	.15E 0	. 835 -1	.446 -1	.145 -6	.725-22	.785-30
1931.361	-	1.102	.516	•	.26	0	.135 0	.68E -1	.356 -1.	.276 -9	.12E-23	.29E-52
1900.004	~	1.373	36	•	.18E	•	.795 -1	.355 -1	.155 -1	.125-11	.15E-29	.00E 1
1970-159		1.635	. 36£	•	.13E	•	. 496 -1	.185 -1	·68E -2	.635-14	1 300.	. 300.
1927.263	~	1.740	.346	•	.126	•	- 30*	.14E -1	-49E -2	.77E-15	.005 1	.00E 1
1986.918	_	1.914	.316	0	.95	7	.29£ -1	.93£ -2	.295 -2	.245-16	.00€ 1	.00E 1
11PE 1	1300	TEMP=	. 62 DFG	به	RHE 96	36			RHVE 13-67 TORR	TORR		
HAVESTREE . 1/C4	ExT	EXT COEF 1/K4		S.	1.23KF	S.	1.85KH TRANS.	Z. BSKM TRALS.	U.OUK	20.00KH	SO.OOKS	68.00KH TRAUS.
1976.609		.255	.85£	c	.73E	0	.63E 0	.5%E 0	6 6 0	.62E -2	.305 -5	.30E -7
1974.157		.368	.60£	0	-64E	•	.51E 0	.41E 0	.32E 0	.63E -3	.105 -7	.135-10
1962.766		.416	.77E	•	304.	•	. 46E 0	.36E 0	.28£ 0	.23£ -3	.835 -9	.445-12
1957. 189		.781	•62E	ı	.386.	0	.24E 0	.15E 0	.92E =1	.16E -6	.115-16	.86E-23
1936.001	-	1.020	.535	c	.285	0	.15E 0	.63E -1	. * 4E -1	.14E -8	.725-22	.766-30
1911-161	-	1.102	.51E	•	.265	•	.13£ 0	.68E -1	.35E -1	- 375.	.12E-23	.295-32
1900.044	-	1.373	3E	0	.185	0	.795 -1	.355 -1	.15E -1	,126-11	.15E-29	.005
1970-159	~	1.635	• 36E	v	.13£	0	- 364-	.165 -1	.6AE -2	.636-14	.00E 1	.00E 1
1927.288	7	1.740	13 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	•	.12£	0	- 30%	-14E -1	.49£ -2	.77£-15	. 90E	1 300°
1986.918		1.914	.315	6	.95	7	.29E -1	-935 -2	- 362·	.246-16	.006	4 300·

TABLE 1c CO LASER TRANSMITTANCE FOR 10 LASER LINE AND 8 HOPIZONTAL PATHLENGTHS FOR ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS NOTED.

9

FONTH TEAM DAY

TIME	00*	TEMP# 64 DEG F	30		RNE 75	<b>5</b>					REVE 3	RW# 11-45 TORR	TORR		
NAVENDR 1/CH	E.	COEF 1/KM	.62KA TRANS.	£.	1.25KM Trans.	E SI	11.0 48.4	1.05KF	TAN T	2.43KH TRANS.	. 8.0	B.OSKM Trans.	20.00KH TRANS.	SO. GORA	68.00KM TRANS.
1976.609		.211	.88E	•	.77	•	.68	•	309.	•	•\$2E	0	.196 -1	.26E -4	.57E -6
1974.357		.306	.836	•	.69	•	.57	•	75	•	.396	•	.226 -2	.25.	6- 306.
1982.766		.349	.816	•	•65E	•	.56	•	35	•	.346	•	.946 -3	4-375-	.51E-10
1952.A69		949.	.67E	ç	.45	•	.305	•	.215	•	.146	•	.246 -5	.865-14	.74E-19
1936.003		9.0.	.59£	•	.35£	•	.215	•	.136	•	.75	7	- 354.	.425-18	.106-24
1931.361		.915	<b>376.</b>	•	.326	•	.16	•	.116	•	.61E	7	-116 -7	.146-19	.956-27
1900.004	7	1.137	.50E	•	.25	•	•12E	•	.62E	7	.316	7	-16E -9	.201-24	.266-65
1970-159	-	1.373	.43E	•	.16	•	364	7	.356	7	.156	7	.126-11	.15£-29	1 300.
1927.283		••••	.416	•	.17		.70	7		7	.176	ï	.296-12	.456-81	.606 1
1966.918	-	1.593	.37E	•	.14E	•	.53£	7	.20E	7	.775	7	.156-13	.256-34	.00E 1
TIPE 1300	1300	TEMPE SO DEG F	90	ı.	RHM 50	90					REVE 1	REVE 14.86 TORR	R		
SAVELMBR 1/Cm	EX.	COEF 1/KM	.62KH Trans.	¥ .	1.23KM TRANS.	S.	11.0	1.65KM Trans.	2. SKH TRANS.	2.45KH TRANS.	TRA	3.05KH	20.00KH TRANS.	SO. OOKA TRANS.	66.00KM
1978.609		.265	•64€	•	. 70F	•	.59£	•	.506	•	.42E	•	.336 -2	9- 349.	.386 -8
1974.357			377.	•	309∙	•	6	•	.36E	•	.235	•	.246 -3	.87E -9	.465-12
1982.766		094.	.74E	•	.55	•	.*16	•	.316	•	.23£	0	.686 -4	. 56E-10	.68E-14
1952.669		.96.	365.	0	.34E	0	.20E	•	.126	•	.716	7	.31E -7	.176-18	.306-25
1936.003	7	1.139	36 h.	•	.25E	•	·12E	•	.62	7	.316	7	-136 -9	.10E-24	.255-45
1931.361	-1	1.232	.47E	•	. 225	•	.106		364.	7	.23E	7	.20£-10	.10€-₹6	*00E 1
1900.044		1.49	30 4.	•	.16E	6	.63£	7	.26E	7	.10E	7	.116-12	.376-32	1 300
1970.159	.,	2.030	.29£		.62E	7	.24E	7	.70€	7	.20E	~	.236-17	.00€ 1	1 300.
1927.263		1.936	30€	•	.92E	7	.28	7	.88	?	.27E	ņ	.156-16	.00€ 1	1 300.
1986.518		4.194	.26E	•	.67E -1	7	.176	7	-476 -2	ņ	.126	2	61-369	.00E 1	.006 1

TABLE 14 CO LASER TRANSMITTANCE FOR 10 LASER LINE AND 8 HORIZONTAL PATHELENGTHS FOR ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS NOTED.

(8) 
$$B = \frac{k \cdot w}{L}$$

where L is a unit length corresponding to the units of  $\Delta x$ . Currently  $\Delta x$  is taken to be 10 meters, i.e., it is assumed that a constant extinction coefficient exists for each 10 meter altitude increment.

Table 2 gives the atmosphere model for 30°N latitude for July. <sup>6</sup> Table 3 gives the output of the program for that model for 10 laser lines. Remembering that only H20 absorption is taken into account, the tables can be used to easily compute the expected transmittance of any slant path between any two altitudes between sea level and ten km.

Referring to the Fig. 3, shown below,

$$T_{\Delta h}$$
 = exp - [OPT. THICK.  $(h_2)$  - OPT. THICK.  $(h_1)$ ] · sec  $\theta$ 

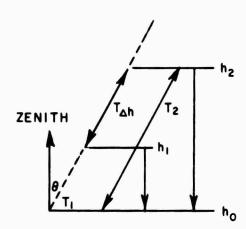


Fig. 3. Relationship of parameters for use in calculation transmittance along slant paths.

where  $\theta$  is the zenith angle of the path.

TABLE 2
ATMOSPHERIC MODEL FOR 30<sup>0</sup>N LATITUDE, JULY

ALTITUDE METER	TEMPERATURE DEG K	PRESSURE* ATM	H20 PRESS. TORR
0.	301.150	1.1191	22.5900
1000.	293.650	.9543	11.6900
2000.	288.150	.8348	7.6500
3000.	282,650	.7336	5.3400
4000.	277.150	.6407	3.0200
6000.	266.150	.4920	1.0600
8000.	252.150	.3760	.3570
10000.	238.150	.2839	.0720

\*This pressure is the effective pressure for water vapor. It accounts for the fact that the water vapor continuum depends much more on self-broadening due to water vapor molecules than broadening due to other atmospheric molecules.

At the bottom of each table the coefficients for the polynomial discussed above are listed.

The figures and tables presented in this section are only samples of the theoretical calculations to be made. For example the slant path calculations will be extended to cover 10 atmospheric models. For all the programs additional molecular absorbers, such as  $\rm CO_2$ , will be added.

# III. DESIGN OF THE EXPERIMENT TO MEASURE CO LASER EMISSION TRANSMITTANCE THROUGH SIMULATED ATMOSPHERES

Briefly the experiment consists of a CO laser whose output passes through a multiple traversal absorption cell. The ratio of the energy transmitted through the "filled" cell to the energy transmitted through the evacuated cell is measured for each CO laser emission line. The concentration of the absorbers in the cell, the total pressure, the optical path length of radiant flux through the cell and the particular laser lines to be used are selected after study of the results of the computed transmittances for different values of these parameters.

1,726
5500.  1.574E.2  5500.  1.574E.2  5500.  1.572E.2  5500.  1.572E.2  5700.  1.572E.2  1.772E.2  1.772E
10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
1. 2226 -2
5900.  -1 65000.  -1 65000.  -1 65000.  -1 65000.  -1 65000.  -1 65000.  -1 65000.  -1 65000.  -1 65000.  -1 65000.  -1 65000.  -1 74736.  -1 75000.  -1 7
6000 6 9 9 1 3 F - 3
-1
-1 6500
-1 65000
-1
-1
68000
69000000000000000000000000000000000000
7000 7100
7200
7200. 7200.
73(00
7400. 7500. 7510.
7500
-1 7000
7000. 2.7026. 3 9.9726. 1 6.000. 2.7026. 3 9.9726. 1 6.000. 2.7026. 3 9.9726. 1 6.000. 2.7026. 3 9.9726. 1 6.000. 2.7026. 3 9.9726. 1 6.000. 2.7026. 3 9.9726. 1 6.000. 2.7026. 3 9.9726. 1 6.000. 1 7.7026. 3 9.9726. 3
-1 7900 2 7,725 4 5 9 9,725 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
### ### ##############################
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
### ##################################
04(0)   1,742E   2   9,002E   1   6600   1,543E   2   9,002E   1   6600   1,543E   2   9,002E   1   6600   1,304E   2   9,002E   1   6600   1,304E   2   9,002E   2   6600   1,304E   2   9,004E   2   6600   1,304E   2
-1 R6600 13.894E -3 9.945E -1 6600 13.894E -3 9.945E -1 6600 13.894E -3 9.945E -1 6600 13.894E -3 9.946E -1 6600 13.875E -3 9.946E -1 6600 13.875E -3 9.946E -1 6600 13.875E -4 9.994E -1 6600 13.875E -4 9.994E -1 6600 13.875E -4 9.994E -1 6600 13.875E -4 9.994E -1 6600 13.875E -4 9.994E -1 6600 13.875E -4 9.995E -1 6600 13.875E -
-1 R700 1394F -3 9986F -1 61 2000 1324F -3 9.968F -1 61 9000 1378F -3 9.968F -1 61 9270 8.978F -4 9.991F -1 61 9470 R.7.78F -4 9.992F -1 61 9470 8.915F -4 9.995F -1 61 9500 8.915F -4 9.995F -1 61 9500 8.958F -4 9.995F -1 61 9600 8.958F -4 9.995F -1 6.
-1 2000 1.2046 -5 9.967t -1 6.4 1.174t -3 9.967t -1 6.4 1.174t -3 9.944t -1 6.4 1.174t -3 9.944t -1 6.4 1.174t -3 9.944t -1 6.4 1.174t -4 9.994t -1 6.4 1.174t -4 9.995t -1 6.4 1.174t -4 9.4 1.
-1 9900 1.376F -3 9.944F -1 6.9 9.944F -1 9.000 1.076F -3 9.944F -1 9.000 1.076F -3 9.944F -1 6.9 9.947F -1 9.900 -1 6.9 9.991F -1 6.9 9.991F -1 6.9 9.995F -1 6.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9
-1 9000 107AE -3 9.954E -1 6. -1 9000 8.974E -4 9.994E -1 6. -1 9466 7.272E -4 9.994E -1 6. -1 9466 7.272E -4 9.994E -1 6. -1 9600 6.816E -4 9.994E -1 6. -1 9600 7.141E -4 9.994E -1 6. -1 9600 7.344E -4 9.995E -1 6. -1 9900 3.954E -4 6.995E -1 6.
-1 9700 9,879r -4 9,790r -1 6. -1 9200 0,748r -4 9,991r -1 6. -1 9400 7,272r -4 9,994r -1 6. -1 9500 6,815r -4 9,994r -1 6. -1 9600 5,905r -4 9,994r -1 6. -1 9600 4,18r -4 9,994r -1 6. -1 9600 4,524r -4 9,995r -1 6.
-1 9970. 8.978E -4 9.991E -1 6. -1 9400. 7.978E -4 9.994E -1 6. -1 9500. 6.515E -4 9.994E -1 6. -1 9500. 5.905E -4 9.994E -1 6. -1 9500. 4.524E -4 9.995E -1 6. -1 9900. 3.954E -4 9.995E -1 6.
-1 9900, 7,72E -4 9,942E -1 61 9900, 6,72E -4 9,945E -1 61 9600, 6,72E -4 9,994E -1 61 9700, 7,141E -4 9,995E -1 61 9800, 3,954E -4 9,995E -1 6.
9400, 7,72E = 4 9.936E = 1 9500, 6.415E = 4 9.936E = 1 9500, 5.415E = 4 9.994E = 1 9700, 4.524E = 4 9.995E = 1 9900, 3.994E = 4 9.995E = 1 9900, 3.994E = 4 9.995E = 1 9000, 3.45E = 4 9.995E = 1 9000, 3.45E = 4 9.995E = 1
-1 9500, 6.515E -4 9.995E -1 -1 9600, 5.905E -4 9.995E -1 -1 9700, 5.905E -4 9.995E -1 -1 9800, 4.524E -4 9.995E -1 9900, 3.994E -4 9.995E -1 9000, 3.994E -4 9.995E -1 9000, 3.994E -4 9.995E -1 9000, 3.994E -4 9.995E -1
-1 9600 5.905E -4 9.994E -1 9700 4.524E -4 9.995E -1 9900 3.994E -4 9.996E -1 9900 3.994E -4 9.996E -1
-1 9700, 4.524E -4 9.995E -1 9800, 3.994E -4 9.995E -1 9900, 3.994E -4 9.995E -1 9.900, 3.944.E -4 9.995E -1
-1 9800, 4.524E -4 9.995E -1 3.994E -4 9.995E -1 4.47 L 9.995E -1
-1 9900, 3,954E -4 9,996E -1
14 00.000 A 14.4 0.0020 F.
** T 3//60/ ** 7/6** ** *** ***

LESEH LINE AT 1978-609

THE COEFFICIFITS FOR THE POLYNOMIAL FIT ARE
-7.3449E -1 -1.0573E -3 3.7014E -7 -8.6711E-11 9.8070E-15 -4.0043E-19

-3.7170F -1 -1.0482E -3 3.1865E -7 -8.6010E-11 9.7079E-15 -3.9620E-19

THE COEFFICIENTS FOR THE POLYNOMIAL FIT ARE

6.496	ALTITUDE METER	£XT. COEF.	1KH TRANS.	OPT. THICK.	ALTITUDE	EXT. COEF.	1KH TRANS.	OPT. THICK.
6 6 229 E 5 5011 E 6 501 E . 0 5100 . 2 6 510 .	4 J L						•	
6.250 - 1. 5.566 - 1. 5.366 - 2. 5.300 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 5.250 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 - 1. 5.301 - 2.456 - 2. 5.746 -	<b>.</b>		5.018E -1	3000.				
\$ 5,650 = 1 5,654 = 1 1,755 = 1 5,200 = 2,052 = 2 9,756 = 1 9,554 = 1 1,756 = 1 5,554 = 1 1,756 = 1 5,554 = 1 1,756 = 1 5,554 = 1 1,756 = 1 5,554 = 1 1,756 = 1 5,554 = 1 1,756 = 1 5,554 = 1 1,756 = 1 5,554 = 1 1,756 = 1 5,554 = 1 1,756 = 1 5,554 = 1 1,756 = 1 5,554 = 1 1,756 = 1 5,554 = 1 1,756 = 1 5,554 = 1 1,756 = 1 5,554 = 1 1,756 = 1 5,554 = 1 1,756	100.	.229E			5100.			.507E
\$ 5,170 C = 1 5,020 C = 1 5,000 C = 1,000 C = 0 7,70 C = 1 5,000 C = 1,000 C = 0 7,70 C = 1 5,000 C = 1,000 C = 0 7,70 C = 1 5,000 C = 1,000 C = 0 7,70 C = 1 5,000 C = 1,000 C = 0 7,70 C = 1 5,000 C = 0 7,70 C = 1 7,	200.	•659€			5200			. 553L
1,776   1, 6,451   2, 2,596   1, 5500   1,512   2, 5706   1, 571   2, 5706   1, 571   2, 570   2, 571   2, 57	300.	.170E			5300.	-		. 556E
4,077F         1,6466F         1,2778F         1,6500         1,635F         2,003E         1,999F         1,951F         1,646F         1,548F         1,5500         1,635F         2,646F         1,548F         1,648F         1,648		.746E			2400			.579E
1,000   1,00	200	377E	.455E	754E	2200			.599E
3.176.E         1.766.E         3.566.E         1.620.E         3.668.E         3.566.E         3.566.E <t< td=""><td>600.</td><td>32c0.</td><td>.668E</td><td>.17cE</td><td>2600.</td><td></td><td></td><td>.610E</td></t<>	600.	32c0.	.668E	.17cE	2600.			.610E
3.7/4 E         7.039 E         1.503 E         9.640 E         1.503 E         9.640 E         1.503 E         9.640 E         1.503 E         9.640 E         1.503 E         9.640 E         1.503 E         9.640 E         1.503 E         9.640 E         1.503 E         9.640 E         1.503 E         9.640 E         1.503 E         9.640 E         1.503 E         9.640 E         1.503 E         9.640 E         1.503 E         9.640 E         9.640 E         9.640 E         9.640 E         9.640 E         9.640 E         9.640 E         9.640 E         9.640 E         9.640 E         9.640 E         9.640 E         9.640 E         9.640 E         9.730 E <t< td=""><td>706.</td><td>.766E</td><td>365r.</td><td></td><td>5700.</td><td></td><td></td><td>.636E</td></t<>	706.	.766E	365r.		5700.			.636E
3.074E = 1 7.001E = 1 4.274E = 1 6000. 1.005E = 2 9.601E = 1 9.605E = 2 9.605E = 2 9.605E = 1 7.005E	600	.51%E	.039E	.953E	5800.			.653E
2.2946   7.4506   4.5326   60000   1.402E   2 9.461E   9 9.691E   2 2.725E   7.444E   1 5.492E   1 60000   1.402E   2 9.475E   1 7.444E   1 5.492E   1 6.000   1.402E   2 9.475E   1 7.444E   1 5.492E   1 6.000   1.402E   2 9.475E   1 7.444E   1 5.492E   1 6.000   1.402E   2 9.475E   1 7.444E   1 5.492E   1 6.000   1.402E   2 9.475E   1 7.444E   1 5.492E   1 6.000   1.402E   2 9.475E   1 9.743E   2 9.475E   1 9.474E	900	3457.00	.261E	274E	2900			3699
2.575E - 1 7.450 T - 1 5.174 E - 1 6100. 1.501 E - 2 9.87 E - 1 7.450 T - 1 5.174 E - 1 6100. 1.501 E - 2 9.87 E - 1 7.450 E - 1 7.75 E - 1 7.7	1000	36/0.	350E	.593E	6000			.683E
2.775E - 1 7.61E - 1 5.174F - 1 6200. 1.621E - 2 9.877E - 1 9.772E - 2 2.475E - 1 7.649E - 1 9.773E - 2 2.475E - 1 7.649E - 1 9.773E - 2 2.475E - 1 7.649E - 1 9.773E - 2 2.475E - 1 7.649E - 1 7.649E - 1 9.773E - 2 2.475E - 1 7.649E - 1 9.773E - 2 2.475E - 1 7.649E - 1 9.773E - 2 2.475E - 1 7.649E - 1 9.773E - 1 9.773E - 2 2.475E - 1 9.773E - 2 2.475E - 1 9.773E - 2 2.475E - 1 9.773E - 2 2.475E - 1 9.773E - 1 9.773E - 2 2.475E - 1 9.773E	1100.	3946.	3487		6100.			.697E
2.570E -1 7.544E -1 5.439E -1 6500, 11.05E -2 9.087E -1 9.7722E -1 7.544E -1 5.645E -1 6500, 11.05E -2 9.087E -1 9.7722E -1 5.947E -1 5.645E -1 6.700, 0.944E -3 9.091E -1 9.7732E -1 5.947E -1 5.947E -1 9.7732E	1200.	.725E	•615E		6200.			.710£
2.42/E 1 7.64/E 1 5.69/E 1 65/00 1.0.65/E 2 9.09/E 1 9.743/E 2 19/2	1300.	.570E			6300.			. 722E
2.27F 1 7.57F 1 5.92F 1 5.92F 1 5.70.0 9.94E 2 9.901E 1 9.774.X 1.0.19F 1 1.0.20F 1 1.	1400.	3424°		690E	6400	65E		.733E
2.046   1.0   1.	1500.	3765.			.0359	4 & E		364€
2.0556 = 1 8.7366 = 1 6.5546 = 1 66700  8.5696 = 3 9.9336 = 1 9.7626	1600.	.174E			.0099			753€
19535   1   0.256   1   0.564   1   0.555   1   0.256   1   0.25	1760.	-040E		36 3E	.0079			.7625
1,675E	1609.		.226E	564E	<b>.0099</b>	.124E -		.770E
1,7576	1900		.309E	.755E	£900°	. 597E -		.778E
1.667E   3 6465E   7,107E   3 7,100, 6,47E   3 9,93E   1 9,792E   1,591E   1 7,501E   1 7,501E   3 7,491E   3 9,792E   1 9,792E   1 7,425E   1 7,425E   1 7,425E   1 7,401E   2 7,419E   3 9,949E   1 9,792E   1 9,492E	\$c.00.		338E	.936E	7000	-106E -		. 785E
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1.500E -1	2200.		.537E	.270E	7200.	219E		3661.
1,427E -1 6.674E -1 7.571E -1 7.600, 5.444E -3 9.446E -1 9.610E 1.277E -1 6.676E -1 7.671E -1 7.6700, 6.444E -3 9.446E -1 9.610E 1.277E -1 6.675E -1 7.642E -1 7.642E -1 7.600, 6.456E -3 9.456E -1 9.610E 1.1.277E -1 6.975E -1 7.642E -1 7600, 6.456E -3 9.652E -1 9.621E 1.1.692F -1 9.615E -1 7600, 6.456E -3 9.652E -1 9.621E 1.1.692F -1 9.615E -1 8.616E -1 7600, 5.66E -3 9.652E -1 9.621E 1.1.692F -1 9.616E -1 7600, 5.66E -3 9.652E -1 9.621E 1.2.622E -1 9.617E -1 9.6	390		.407E	4255	7306.			. h05E
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1.1445	0000		1000	2446	1700	6		9215
1.022E	0000		1000	7000	0000			7000
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7.154E -2 9.316E -1 0.820E -1 0.800. 2.332E -3 9.977E -1 9.837E -1 9.837E -2 9.316E -1 0.809E -1 0.800. 2.135E -3 9.977E -1 9.837E -1 9.837E -1 9.837E -1 9.837E -2 9.425E -1 9.016E -1 9.	3500.	. 60AF		.746E	.00ge	.521E -		.8532
6,315         2,306         1,869         1,955         3,956         1,955 <td< td=""><td>3670</td><td>.154E</td><td></td><td>BZOE</td><td>5600.</td><td>-332E -</td><td></td><td>Book.</td></td<>	3670	.154E		BZOE	5600.	-332E -		Book.
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5.200E = 2 9.493E = 1 9.127E = 1 9100. 1.519E = 3 9.65E = 1 9.665E   9.665E = 2 9.555E = 1 9.205E =	*000	.551E	309t	.074E	.0006	i		.863E
4,866E = 2     9,524E = 1     9,176E = 1     9,200     1,741E = 3     9,866E = 1     9,666E = 1       4,854E = 2     9,624E = 1     9,224F = 1     9,200     1,249E = 3     9,969E = 1     9,667E       4,854E = 2     9,634E = 1     9,349E = 1     9,600     1,076E = 3     9,994E = 1     9,971E       3,740E = 2     9,681E = 1     9,450E = 1     9,450E = 1     9,450E = 1     9,450E = 1     9,450E = 1       3,023E = 2     9,702E = 1     9,450E = 1     9,450E = 1     9,450E = 1     9,450E = 1     9,450E = 1	4100.	300₽•	193E	.127E	9100.	519E -		.665E
4.555F -2 9.555F -1 9.225F -1 9300. 1.249F -3 9.986F -1 9.867F 4.2257F -2 9.632F -1 5.239F -1 9500. 1.125E -3 9.989F -1 9.699F 3.980F -2 9.645F -1 9.349F -1 9500. 6.967F -4 9.991F -1 9.677F 3.716F -2 9.645F -1 9.349F -1 9700. 7.962F -4 9.991F -1 9.677F 3.240F -2 9.681F -1 9.49F -1 9900. 6.129F -4 9.994F -1 9.673E	4200.	-866E	52%E	.178E	9200	361E		.86FE
4.25/f = 2     9.535 = 1     5.259 E = 1     9.400.     1.125 E = 3     9.695 E = 1     9.645 E = 1     9.500 E = 3     9.900 E = 1     9.645 E = 1     9.675 E = 1<	4300	.5556	5556	2256	9300	36%		.867E
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3.71AE -2 9.545E -1 9.349E -1 9600. 5.967E -4 9.991E -1 9.677E 3.771E -2 9.5691E -1 9.671E 9700. 7.9665E -4 9.993E -1 9.671E 9.671E 9.671E 9.671E 9.671E 9.671E 9.671E 9.671E 9.671E 9.671E 9.671E 9.671E 9.671E 9.671E 9.673E	4520.	-980E	•610E	311E	9500	138E		.8705
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	***	• 023E		**30E	*1006	-		.0/35

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3.1720E -7 -8.5812E-11 9.6699E-15 -3.9416E-19

THE COEFFICIENTS FOR THE POLYNOMIAL FIT ARE

-2.6150F -1 -1.0490E -3

LASER LINE	AT 1982.766						
A.TITUDE METER	EXT. COEF. 1/KM	1KH TRANS.	OPT. THICK. {0-H}	ALTITUDE METER	EXT. COEF.	IKM TRANS.	OPT. THICK.
•	3669•	315	0.0000				
100.	.954E	8%E	3545	5100.		9.7205 -1	3950€
.00%	.317E	17E	401E	5200.			3650·
300.		5-616E -1		5300	2.460E -2		.061E
•00	296E	2	5635	.00		.9.7746	064E
200	1000	1 L	0 / 3E	0006			.066E
100	4.200F -1	6.5715 -1		- 000 - 100 - 100	1.A48F =2	9. P. 7F -1	10000
300	9156	.760F.	3695	5800.		1- 36/8"6	072E
900	3.600E -1	355	4.7695 -1	2900	. 6U3F.		073
1000		3963°		6000	493E		1.075
1100.	.223E	245E		6100.		9.0628 -1	•
1200.	.034E	7.353E -1	.772E	6200.			1.070€ 0
1300.	.661E	.512F	- 3740.	6300.	٠.		1.079E 0
1400.	2.701E -1	7.633E -1	.346E	.0349		-	. 1.0801 0
1500°	1,546	- 344L -	6.609E -1	6500	20E		1.0015 0
1600.	- 176 -	- 653E	8596	.0099			1.0825 0
1756.	1692		١	6700.	325		1.033E 0
1000	1675	2.C50E -1	.316E	6800	ı Wi	-	1.00.E 0
1966.	. 136ti	142E	5305	6900	7.956E -3		1.045E 0
*000 ×	1.9435 -1	.225E	7.750E -1	1000	- 375		1.08ot C
2100.	1.84PF -1	.312F	.921F	7100	9346	-	1.0875 0
2200.		. 332E	101E	7200	1		1.0872 0
2300	1.05111	1636		1300	•		1.0066 0
2400		0.040F	100m		D. 0450 F.		1.000
	•	1 4 4 F	7 445	1,000	9 ( 3 (a	711	7.00.1
2700.	1.556	750E		7700.	566E	9.9546	1.040E
2600.		.613E	.012E	7600.	٠	3576	1.09vc 0
2300.		. P.75E.	.125F	1960	•	9.9608 -1	1.0916 0
3000		3456.	.241E	8000	٠	360	1.0916 0
3106.	1.0635 -1	3166.	351E	£100.	3.451E -3	9.956£ -1	1.0925 0
3200.	1.002	940.		8200.	٠		1.0928 0
3300.		3660.	552E	6300	٠		3260
. 00 to	6.935E -2	1505	9.6446 -1	6400.		9.9725 -1	1.0928 0
3500		.196F	7316	8500	.5505		1.0955 0
2600		7.57.6		. 0000	2 3 3 4 C C		3 3 5 6 6 F
0000	1010	9.2206 -1	9 9606 11	0 0	1.9416	9807	1.6946
	4766	177.	00.35	. 9n0.	•		3 3460
		4116	3600	9000			3
6100.	.67EE	36440	.015E	9100.	•		3460
4200		9.4A3E -1	3020	9250.	1,3746 -5		
4300.	.962E	.516E	3920	9300.	36		1.0946 0
4406.	.635£	.547£	_	· 00 * 6	1155 -		
*20C*		.577E	_	9500.	- 3/06.		1.094€ 0
*600	.037E	•	_	9600	. A63E -		3060.
* 707 *		.631E	1.043€ 0	9700	. 936E -		1.095€ C
4600	3.5105 -2	65	•	9800.	•	9.9936 -1	1.095E 0
4900		.678E	U .	.0066	ا 0 بالدالدا	3946	1.0956 0
2000		9.700E -1	•	•0000	7.200E =4	7726	40000

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OPT. THICK.		1.9135	1.9236	1.9276	1.931	1.935	1.9396	1.942E	1.945E	1.942	1.9506	1.000	9676	1.959E	1.961E	1.963E	1.965	1.966E	1.9646	1.969E	1.970	1.9716	1.9756	1.9/46	1 9755	1.9766	1 9776	1.97tE	1.970L	1.979E	1.9606	1.9816	1.901	1.962E	1.982E	1.902E	1.9836	1.9836	983	1.9845	9 0	1.3045	1.0046	1.98%	1.9856	1.985E
SKH TRANS.	. 6		9,5615 -1		•618E	9.6436 -1	9.667E -1	\$699°	9.7105 -1	9.7306 -1	9,7485 -1	7 104 C	7- 300/-6	Anar		9.6325 -1	9.8435 -1	9.0536 -1	9.863E -1	9.6716 -1	9.880E -1	9.887E -1	7.895k.el	9.901E =1	7,7005	9 9196	9.9256		9.934E -1	3656	9.9436 -1	9.9516 -1	9.9556 -1	9.958E -1	362E	9.9658 -1	369E	970E		.976E	9.9766 -1	7000	9000	9 A A F	PAAF	9.9906 -1
EXT. COEF.		5-1/1E -2	2- 3064-4		3.A98E -2						2.557E -2	7- 3900-2	0786			1.6945 -2				1.2946 -2		1.132E -2	.059L	7.406E -5	9.4694 = 3 6.466 = 3		7.5566 .3	7.051E -3		6.122F -3		0.708E = 3	4.5356 -3				3.2405 -3		.586E		2.16% -5		•	•	•	1 6
ALTITUDE METER	;	5100.	5300	5400.	5500	2600.	5700	2000	2900	•000	6100.	9000	0009	6500	6600	6700	6800.	0069	7000	7100.	7200.	7300.	005	.000	7700	2800	2006	9000	0100	A200.	8200	0000	6600	6700.	8An0.	6900	9006	9100	9200	9200		9000	900	9800	0006	10000.
0PT. THICK.	0 3000		638E -1					,952E -1			,067E -1	2000	201	1976 0	242E 0	.285E 0	.326F. 0	.364E. 0	0 300 to	.435E 0	467E 0	0 3964	5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	0 1926	2006	640F 0	الما الما الما الما الما الما الما الما	.674E 0	94E 0	.712f. 0	305	7625 0	0 3/1	0 316. U	.An4F. 0	.816F 0	828E 0	ASUE O	0 486	A581 0	366t 0	9626	9000	0 750	755 0	. 0 300E
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1KH TRANS.		7.F36E -1	3,5165 -1								5.5795 -1	1. 1.27I				.607E	6.752E -1			155€		7.4026 -1		7.6.356 -1			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9.153E -1		8.339E -1		A.5956 -1		6.750E -1	. A22F	. A92F	.958E	6.216	-081E	1395	9.193E -1	1000	3000	9.3355	4226	9.460E -1
£XT. COEF. 1/KM	1.396E 0	1.2605 0	1.645				7.666E -1	7.090E -1		6.212E -1		1- 347.4.6		6756			3.9265 -1	3.7236 -1	3.5.50E -1	3,3476 -1		3690		2.7015	2.32/E -1	2 24AF -1		2.0416 -1	1.3266 -1	1.816E -1		1.5105 -1	423E		1,25% -1					-00%	6.417E -2				•	5.5496 -2
ALTITUDE METER	•	100.	300	*00*	£00.	•009	702	•009	906	1000	1130	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	• 0 6 7 6		1600.	1700	16:00	1506.	\$600°	2100.	2200.	2500	2406	. 0000 0000	2700	0013		2003	3100	3206.	0	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9009	37.6.	3800.	3900°	*056*	£100°	9000	4 500	.004					

LASEH LINE AT 1952-666

THE COEFFICIE: 15 FOR THE POLYNOMIAL FIT ARE
3.3336E -1 -1.0516E -3 3.1934E -7 -0.6L06E-11 9.6027E-15 -4.0047E-19

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	VAPOR
	E DUE TO WATER VAPOR
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	ABSORPTANCE
a.	., JULY.
TABLE 3e.	E FOR 30°N LATITUDE,
(	30°N
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	TRANSMITTANCE
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	CO LASER LINE

			(H-0)	PETER	1/KM		(1-0)
•	1.633E	1.600E	3000°				
100	1.554	1.913E	3057.	5100.	• 675E -	• 38ge •	
200	1.501E	2.2288	3335	5200.	-218E -	- 397E -	
900	1.5/05	70 * C * C	7745	5500	. 792E .	• 437E	
	1 1565	30.0	7 3045 -1		5.376E -4	ט ט ט	301C-2
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700	9.3495	3.698E	45.5E	5700	35.4E	573t	
04.0	- 3655.6	3,55,8	.042E	5800.	. DE 5E .	- 3709°	
000	8.4.16	4.6056	ы	5900	- 39E -	- 3859.	
3000	. 6.114F	4 3/57.E	7165	.0003	.558E -	- 3£49.	
1100	7.620E	#.667E -	.295E	6100.	- 356c.	.67èE -	
1200	7.1776	3/64.	3695.	6200.	.072E -	- 3769.	
1500	,	180°	1684.	£300°	.AFEF -	- 1717.	
0	- 3672E -	5.234E	3505.	5400°	. 475E -	.736E -	
1000	- 2021.00	5.473E -	.567E	*0ú\$\$	- 316h.	-753E -	
10.00	5.71,45	3° 5° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6° 6°	. KZEE	.0099	.332F -	.769E -	
:753	5.5,57	36×0×8E	. E & 1F	£703°	- 179E -	d4E =	
0	5.1145 -	1,60	.7.4E	£55 0.	.136E -	- 3964.	
1900	#.546E -	é.159€	.7e4E	.0269	-963E -	•612E -	
10	# 594F -	6.317E	.631E	1000	- 3677.	•	
21.0	#. 354E	6 . 4 70E	3070°	7100.	• CickE -	- 35E -	
2270	4.127£	6.517E	. 919E	- 00% - 1300	- 1965.	.846E -	
3000	3.911E	F • F 5 E	1000	, or c.	* 1CC**	- 4556.	
	3. /U.t	4 4 1 4 4	1//	000	1146	1 1244	
	_	2.6	A. U.S. C.	7600	- 47.3E		
		7.3046	1001	7700	1125	1 137.4	
9 0	201416	7.4315	1315	26.0	1 1050	3626	
2000	20176	7.554	16.05		7006	1 34.00	
3000	2.648	7.6735	1875	9000	0505	9105	
3160	7.435E	7.709	213F	8100.		.916E -	
0000	~	7.902F		8200.	•	- 32.26 ·	
3350	2.217E -	€.011E	.260E	8300.	•	- 3726 -	
(C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C) (C)		E-117E	. 2 t 2E	00 m	•	- 3286.	
S - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 2	1.762	8.719E	.3u2F	9200		-937E -	
36.45	1.043E	e. 517E	. 321E	3600	ı	.946t -	
3700	1.75CE	6.412E	5395	. 02/8	• 36.9E •	1276	
200	1,567	0.0041	3355	• 0000	•	9376	
0060	11001	760000	7770	•	1000	1000	
	10.464	B. 750F		9100	789F	9626	
			1 4 4 4	0000	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	10000	9.000	1000	9400	1156	•	
7 4		3676 6	46.6	0035	1406	97.76	
	1,000		100	6000	5136	3526	
96.74	3064	1961.0	16.57E	9600	240F	978E -	
1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9.1546	46.66	9760	10 P. E. F.	- PADE -	
46.00	6.466	9.2065	475F	9800	7456 -	953E -	
		1	SA AF	0000	3765	945	
0003	- 1/297/	7.107.	7000		,,,,,,,	10000	

THE CCEFFICIFITS FOR THE POLYNOMIAL FIT ARE 6.05A9E -1 -1.0581E -3 3.2064E -7 -8.6816E-11 9.8202E-15 -4.0101E-19

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

ALTITUDE METFR 0.	LXT. COLF.	1KM TRALS.	OPT. THICK.	ALTITUDE METER	LXT. COEF.	1KM TRANS.	OPT. THICK.
:			(H-0)				(H-0)
	1.963E 0	1.3776 -1	0 30000			•	
190.	1.7896 0	1.671E -1		5100.		307E	_
.00g		3016.	3.CU6F -1	5200.	6.665F -2	9.353£ -1	2.70KE 0
300	1.4835 0	2.2706 -1		5300		396E	_
#3C#	ī	. 67E	.5915	2400		437E	_
\$70°	0 322°	.956E	.902E	5500			_
	1.1595 6	375	1126	2600.	5-0285 -2	\$10E	_
	1.076	- 436E	1.0235 0	5700		5425	_
			1286	2000	36.3E	5736	_
• ; ,		.91er		2900		602E	_
1676.				.000	3.79.eE =2		_
1100.		3.4.C.	401E	£100°	. 531E	.6536	_
1200		. CO4E	1.4416	6200	200 C	9.6766 -1	_
13:00			55.7E	6360			2.75% 0
1400	3653E	.016E		6400	A65E	.718E	_
15.0.				6500		7.56E	2.765E 0
1600.		3262		6600.	396T		_
1709.	-	. T 7 E E		.007	.351F	.77 JE	_
10:0.	5.5256 -1		1.476E 0	.0069		9.7056 -1	2.7716 0
1906.		5.9226 -1		0069		3661	_
2006	.966£	. U & 6 E	.961	7000.		,612E	_
2100.	.7065.	·746F	_	7100.		34.79	2.777E 0
. Ouzz	4.4605 -1		.076F	7200.		9.8355 -1	2.770E 0
2250.	4.726E -1	6.5556 -1	.119E	7300.		-	2.78UE 0
54 D C	4.0035.		.1605	200	4516	9.8565 -1	2.781E 0
25c0.	-		Z.199E 0	0000			2.783E 0
2656	3.5675	6.5865 -1	2.236E 0	7600.	1.7635 -2	9.574t -1	2.7841 0
• 0	_	1 1					7,1075
• 0000 0000	-	1907		.000	1.1061 -2	1000	7,6/5
0000		1000	2.336E U	0060		9776	7.70ct 0
2000	7.007	7 4345	6.365E 0		7.6735	7.9046	2 7905 0
		30.6	196	- CO C C	10.00	3116	291.6
1 0 CO 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	2.3936 -1	7.872E -1	_	0300		5 2 3 E	
(A + C) (C)			3474	6406.	.197E	2HE	_
3500.	2.1166 -1	-093E	3694.	A500.	. KibBE	345e	2.793L 0
3600.		137E	510E	8600.		365	_
3706.		3995.	. 529£	9700.		94.3E	_
3800.	-	3956	2.5475 0	.000		38%6	_
3300.	1.6396 -1	- 45 CE	_	.008	803E		_
0000	1.5356 -1		5607	9000	3666	326	2.7950
• 0 L R +	-	E-662F -1	2.595t 0	9100.	1000	9.9605 -1	2.796E 0
200	To division		1600	• 00.00	7.00	100	
0000		140	0 5446	9300	700L	7- 1/07-0	2 7975 0
	7 9:30	1770	0 1144		1000	9746	
			0 10401	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		3766	
		14.00	0 19090	. 0000		7070	
000	A-874F -2	. 572E	2.675F D	9600	2.030E	1- 3676.9	2,796F 0
0000		2065	2.6845	9900		3486	2.798E 0
		9.7586	2 4926	10000	3936	9.986F =1	2.79af 0

THE COEFFICIENTS FOR THE FOLYNOMIAL FIT ARE 6.8453E -1 -1.0574E -3 3.1963E -7 -8.6634E-11 9.7960E-15 -3.9996E-19

TABLE 3f.
CO LASER LINE TRANSMITTANCE FOR 30°N LATITUDE, JULY. ABSORPTANCE DUE TO WATER VAPOR ONLY.

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

0P1. THICK.	3.394E 0 3.405E 0					. 405E		67£	3.47.E 3		. 460.			1.49ct 0	3 3c6+*		.500t 0	1204E 0	.50rt 0	. sock o	510E	2126	5155 0	516	5176 0	0 7516	77.47	_	3779	1526	. 524f. 0		525t 0	526·L	. 52b£ 0	347E	5276	.526E 0	.52bt 0	3.328E U
1KM TRANS. OP'	9-091E -1 3-9-150E -1 3-9-20E -1 3-9-3	1 -	9.3495 -1 3	F.	-1- -	9.5022 -1 5.	-1-	-1 3	7	~ ·	9.642E -1 3.	7	7	-1	F 7	E .	7.772t -1 5.	; m	-1-	-1	£.	7.	9.855F =1 5.	7	٦.	7. 7. 1	17	-	7	· ·	9316 -1 5,		11	× 1-	-1 3	616 -1 3	esg -1	9696 -1 3.	7	9.9766 -1 3.
	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	1 N :	7 7	· ·	e c	, ,	~	~	٠ ن	~ (	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	, ,	Ŋ	, i		٠,		, ~	2-	Ą	2	Ņ.	7 7	~	~ 0	<b>y</b> ?	. 7	٠.	pr, i					8-	.3	6	. s	ę.	·,	?
TUDE EXT. COEF.	5100. 9.4266 5200. 8.8686	. ~ 1	5600. 6.734E		S.	5900. 5-113E	*	7	71		5.5478	s art	•	α	~		2.3035	. ~	-				7500 1.45/E	_	٦,						8900. 6.970E		ъ <b>и</b> .		7		7 · Ki	*	~ 1	
ALTITUDE METER	20 K	) <del>-</del>	9,5	57	e c	, O4	61	62	6.9	£	69	67,	. B.	69	2	2	27	**	75	194	72	2	108	110	326	ה ה ה		90	67	60	. C	16	986	5.6	16	95	96	16 .	0086	ř
OPI. THICK.	2.000E 0 2.333E 1 1.448F 1		1.1276 0	1.246E C	_	1,6315 0	_	1.E39E 0			2.10/4. 0	_	2.336€ 0	6.404E 0	0 3634.5	2.536F 0	7.36% G	2.6976	2.7476 0	4.754E 0	2.439F 0	Z.bell C	2.959E 0	2.9556 0	3.0295. 0	2.101.0	3,1195 0	3,146E 0	3,1716 0	3.1946 0	\$.216E 0	4.2576	3.2756 0	3.292F 0	\$.308E 0	5.323E 0	3.337F 0	3,350€ 0	3.3625 0	3.3735
THE TRANS.	8.700E -2 1.100E -1 1.364E -1		3675			20100 20100					1- 1565.4		£	5-1496 -1	5.326£ -1		5.6705 -1	6.0015 -1	6.16.6 -1			6.6 20E -1	6.9235 -1		7.2065 -1	1				.965E	0.6706	8.29tif -1		F C 3		.661E	.743E		£ - £ 945 - 1	8.9646 -1
EXT. COFF.	2.442E 0 2.207E 0 2.007E 0		_	1.3405 6	-	0 32/101 0 32/101	1.63/5	9.7276 -1			7 22.6		1- 2.96.9	6.8376 -1			5.6746	, u			4. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P.	4.1156 -1	3.4776		3.2775 -1	7 - 116.1.0	2.747F -1			-275E	2,1354 -1	9766			1.5355 -1	1.45% -1	1. 1435 -1	1.2556 -1	1.1726 -1	1.0946 -1
ALTITUDE PETER	3 U U U U	000	6 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	716.	• 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	• (	1116.	1275.	1305.	1406.		1776.	120.21	1300.	.000%	, 110°	9000		25.00	60,00	2775.	, C. J. J. C. J. C. J. C. J. C. J. C. J. C. J. C. J. C. J. C. J. C. J. C	- 1 L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	4170	9000	0.00		2000	27.0.	いっこい	. O. A. A.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	30.7		, 6 C O .	. 196.	.666.	.0024	.004	£900

LESEF LIFE AT 1900.045

THE CUEFFICIFISTS FOR THE POLYMOMIAL FIT ARE.
6.92775 -1 -1.04161 -3 3.1951E -7 -8.6313E-11 9.8500E-15 -4.0289E-19

TABLE 39. CO LASER LINE TRANSMITTANCE FOR 30°N LATITUDE, JULY. ABSORPTANCE DUE TO WATER VAPOR ONLY.

ALTITUDE METFR	LXT. COEF.	1KM TRANS.	0PT. THICK.	ALTITUDE METER	EXT. COEF.	1KM TRANS.	OPT. THICK.
•	3.153E 0	.272E	3000			•	
100		5-847E -2	3.000E -1	5100.	1-005£ -1		4.161E 0
	2.172E 6	3799	77.3E	5200°	9.1256 -2	9.1106 -1	_
370	345E	.612E		2200	.655E	1716	4.18cr
* J C *	1446	725		2400	.032E		4.16AE
500	9716		1.255	5550	1 4 5 4 F	3797	4°190E
600	1. A19E 0			2600	9176	9.3526 -1	4.203E
700	1.6856 0	1.4546 -1		5700		378E	4.2105
0.0	1.567E 0		1.7795 0	2000	1966	. 422E	4.216E
300	1.451E 0	. 521E	1.9516 0	. 2000		7.4625	# - 222E
200		1- 365.	7.7.5	000		725	3.70
1110		7236		• 007.0	- / 60 L	7.50	* 636E
	7,04		1000	9000	1111	1- 3/05 0	1000
0 0 0 1	76.76	7000		.000	1 7 7 4	7777	
1400	1.000.	1- 3004-0	4.336t U		7070	7,675	30424
1500.		1200	7000	0000		71000	3696
	9.40/E =1	3766		• 0000	3.3046 -2	מו לי	12020
1700.				• 0 U J		.67/t	* . KODE
, c	J .		.537E	• 0009	100 F	. 710t	* 250E
1900.		#•300E =1	1.195	•0069	7		11.70 :
2020	. 550t		. 0.37E	000/	1 /8	1001	4 ° 2 6 4 F
21:C.	•	. t. 37 t.	171E	7100.	3035	1125	1047
2400	1215	12.00	1000	.002/		-	1207.4
2366.	6.542E -1	5.285E -1	0 1000	1,000	1.995t -2	12.00	4.27UL
000	6 4031° -1	5 6875 -1		4460		7. 7070.	1 2745
0000	1756		1 4 4 4	7600			
		7- 3040.7		1700	4 10000 F		10.21
	4 75.66		C 100000	7800		A6.25	
				1360	1000	37.6	2000
000		6-5406-1	6756	9000		-	4.281£
2000	4.9956		7166	6100	1.1125 -2		4.282
00/1	3,75%	3697	4.7556 0	8200		F 97E	4.263E
3300	3,5276 -1		.7926	6300		9.9056 -1	4.284£
3400	3,516f -1	.182E		9400			4.285E
3510.	.104E	7.326 -1	.C 58E	A500.	P.130E -5	.9196	4.28FE
3600.	2.90eE -1	7.4776 -1		9600.	.485E	425€	4.207E
3770	2,7225 -1	.617E	.5176	.007A	. A 76E	9314	4.280E
3500.	364C.		.945F	.0000	\$10E	.937£	4.28FE
3500	2,3796 -1		3.96.ce 0	6900	5.7586 -3	3646	4 . 289E
3 2 3	. K / 1E	1000	. 791E	.000	1465	3 6	4.69 P.
4100	•072E	1205	3210	7100	165	7366	10000
*SCO*	1.932t -1	1- 35 -7	0 325	7400.	2 303° F	7.75/2 -1	3167*
		7000	71000		1000	36.56	4.2916
		7007	7000		1076	1640	1000
0 0 0 0	7- 2000	1047		000	1 1 1 1 1 1	97.26	1000
		726	1000	9700	1000	3766	2006
	1 25456	1216	1276	9000	1346	9.0795	4.2921
	1.1656 -1	A.900E -1	4.1395 0	9900	859E	9.9616 -1	4.293E

THE COEFFICIENTS FOR THE POLYNOMIAL FIT ARE
1.1466E 0 -1.0793E -3 3.1927E -7 -8.6319E-11 9.7030[-15 -3.9427E-19

TABLE 3h. CO LASER LINE TRANSMITTANCE FOR 30°N LATITUDE, JULY. ABSORPTANCE DUE TO WATER VAPOR ONLY.

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

3.7725 -7 .-6.6764E-11 9.8165E-15 -4.0094E-19

THE CUEFFICIFITS FOR THE POLYNOWIAL FIT ARE

1.1<45 0 -1.05606 -3

Marie   Mari	ALTITUDE	, X	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6						
1,000   0,00	METER	•	IF I IAANO.	0PT. THICK. (0-H)	ALTITUDE METER	EXT. COEF.	IKM TRANS.	0PT. THICK.	
2,777 E         0         2,899 F         -1,891 E         -1,8	•	_							
Colored Colo	100		21.6		\$100.		933E	.202£	
1,000   1,00			3/27		5200		.002E	4.2135 0	
1,077   6   1,05   6			, a		2400		126	233	
1,671   0   1,671   1,435   0   5600   7,377   2   9,295   1   1,435   0   1,671   0   1			14 15 16 18		5500		105E	2425	
1,4576 0 7,1576 1 1,1996 0 5000 6 7,0776 2 9,1356 1 1,4576 0 7,13776 2 9,1356 1 1,4576 0 7,13776 2 9,1356 1 1,4576 0 7,13776 2 9,1356 1 1,4576 0 7,13776 2 9,1356 1 1,4576 0 7,13776 2 9,1356 1 1,4576 0 7,13776 2 9,1356 1 1,4576 0 7,13776 2 9,1356 1 1,4576 0 7,13776 2 9,1356 1 1,4576 0 7,13776 0 7,13776 2 9,1356 1 1,4576 0 7,13776 0 7,13776 2 9,1356 1 1,4576 0 7,13776 0 7,13776 1 1,4576 0 7,1377	•009			.415E	5600.		.239€	.250E	
1,570   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	100.				5700.		26.9E	.257L	
1,50,75	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				2000		. 556E	.2655	
1,000   0	•0u6				2000		10, 10	2775	
1,277   0   2,522   1   2,512   0   6200   6200   6300   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	1000				6000°		10.44	, ,	
1,137					6200		345+E	285£	
1,10,74	1370		27.05		6350.		5/76	3962	
1,015   0   2,054   0   2,054   0   6600   3,947   0   2,654   0   3,947   0   2,654   0   3,947   0   2,654   0   3,947   0   2,655   0   3,947   0   2,655   0   3,947   0   2,655   0	1470.		.4175		. 0U+9		.558E	_	
9,6026 1 2,7756 1 2,7756 1 6600, 3,9476 2 9,6456 1 6600, 3,9476 2 9,6456 1 6,6476 1 1,2766 1 2,946 2 1 2,7756 1 2,946 2 1 2,7756 1 2,946 2 1 2,946 2 1 3,946	3550.	1,14	3877.		, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		.53at	4.3032 0	
9.6797 -1 4.7757 -1 2.3477 0 6700 3.4465 -2 9.6518 -1 6.7757 -1 4.7757 0 6700 3.4465 -2 9.6518 -1 6.7757 -1 4.7757 0 6700 3.4465 -2 9.6518 -1 6.7757 -1 4.7757 0 7700 3.4465 -2 9.6758 -1 7.4757 0 7700 3.4465 -2 9.7758 -1 7.4757 -1 7.4757 -1 7.4757 -1 7.4757 0 7700 2.4687 -2 9.7758 -1 7.4757 -1 7.	1636.	.6użE	32230		6600°		.613E		
7.75 F         1         2.716 F         3.706	1700.	.692E	36.70		6700		438E		
7.756	1010	5 T 3	12 m		6813.		.661E		
7,345 -1	*3vC*	3 6 3 F	10 1 10 1 10 1		6900			316E	
7.35% -1	٠ ١٠,٠ ١٠,٠	7556	27.5	_	2000			521c	
6.95% = 1 5.75% = 1 5.27%	2100.	111		_	7100.			. 52°C	
\$ 5.29   5.35	3 4 X X	ي پر	U (	_	7200.		7401	4.326E D	
\$99146 = 1	• 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	747.7	3575	4 7 DE	000		7725	3636	
5.204c -1		3416	1 to 1	4206	7500			345	
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LASER LINE AT 1946,910

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CL LASER LINE TRANSMITTANCE FOR 30°N LATITUDE, JULY. ABSORPTANCE DUE TO WATER VAPOR ONLY.

## Selection of the CO Laser Emission Lines

Determination of the laser lines to be used in the experimental studies is complex as it is not possible to find a laser line that is "best" for all atmospheric models, or even all conditions of temperature and pressure in a single model. Even using a single absorber in the atmospheric model a "best" line can not be found as illustrated from the computed transmittances described in Chapter II.

An example of this effect is illustrated in Table 1b. At 1:00 PM on January 4, 1971 the laser lines are ordered by decreasing transmittance through the atmosphere. The temperature was  $30^{\circ}$ F and the relative humidity was 91%. At 4:00 AM on the same day the temperature was  $25^{\circ}$ F and the relative humidity was 84%. The seventh and eighth laser lines in this list should now be interchanged so that the list of laser lines are ordered by decreasing transmittance. With greater extremes of temperature and relative humidity variations, this effect is more pronounced.

The reason no "best" line can be found is that the shape of each line's absorption coefficient is a function of the temperature and pressure, and does not depend solely upon the concentration of the particular absorber. For most applications a "good" laser line for laboratory measurement should have the following characteristics;

- 1) Be relatively far from any strong absorption line of molecules occurring in the atmosphere.
- 2) Not be too close to another laser line so that determination of the actual frequency would be difficult.
- 3) To test the accuracy of computations one or more laser lines which are close to an absorption line peak should be selected.

Appreciable absorptance (<10%) must occur so that accurate transmittance measurements can be made. The absorptance, within certain ranges, can be varied by changing the concentration of the absorber or the optical path length. The amount of water vapor in the path is limited as condensation occurs on the mirrors for high relative humidities and the maximum obtainable optical path is about 1 kilometer.

The most stringent test of the accuracy of the atmospheric model calculations is for laser lines separated from the center of the absorption line by about one half the width of the absorption line. Here the transmittance is rapidly changing with frequency and uncertainties in the parameters of the absorbing molecules produce the greatest error in the calculations.

Obviously not all of these requirements can be simultaneously achieved with a single line. For this reason ten lines have been tentatively selected that have the lowest absorption coefficient in a one kilometer horizontal path at sea level for the midlatitude Winter atmospheric model described by McClatchey et al.<sup>7</sup>

The 10 lines are listed in Table 4 with the identification of each line, and the calculated absorption coefficient and transmittance for a one kilometer horizontal path at sea level for the above model atmosphere. Only water vapor was considered to attenuate the radiant flux.

Additional laser lines will be measured provided these lines do not sufficiently meet all requirements listed above.

TABLE 4

TRANSMITTANCE OF SELECTED LASER LINES THROUGH 30°N LATITUDE, JULY MODEL ATMOSPHERE

FREQUENCY (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	BAND	LINE	ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT Km-1	TRANSMITTANCE 1 Km
1978.609	5-4	P15	0.0412	0.960
1974.357	5-4	P16	0.0627	0.939
1982.766	5-4	P14	0.0655	0.937
1952.888	6-5	P15	0.147	0.863
1936.002	6-5	P19	0.172	0.842
1931.380	7-6	P14	0.206	0.814
1900.044	9-8	P9	0.259	0.772
1970,159	5-4	P17	0.275	0.760
1927.283	7-6	P15	0.337	0.714
1986.918	5-4	P13	0.364	0.695

# Molecular Absorbers in the Atmosphere

The main molecular absorber in the atmosphere of the CO laser radiant flux is water vapor and the first experiments will use mixtures of water vapor and nitrogen. Other absorbers are CG2, O3, CH4, CO, NO, and N2O. Data on the molecular parameters of these molecules is being collected so that the influence of each can be calculated with the previously described computer programs. If from these calculations, it is found that any of these absorbers significantly decreases the transmittance over a one kilometer path, they will be included in the experimental program.

# Experimental Apparatus

A conceptual design of the experiment is shown in Fig. 4. A description of the component is listed here.

## CO Laser

The CO laser shown in Fig. 5 is to be loaned to us by Charles Freed of Lincoln Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is expected to be delivered in mid November. Over 60 CO lines in the spectral region 1800 to 1985 cm<sup>-1</sup>, shown in Fig. 6, have been observed in a similar laser. The refrigerator and power supplies for the laser have been ordered and delivery is partially completed. A filling station has been designed for refilling the laser.

The laser will emit individual emission lines as determined by the position of the grating located at one end of the laser cavity. The maximum power output of a single line is about 300 mw.

# Multiple Traversal Absorption Cell

The multiple traversal absorption cell designed and built by Long and modified by McCoy can have optical path lengths of more than 1000 meters through the use of a three mirror White type optical system shown in Fig. 7. The actual size of the cell is two feet in diameter and fifty three feet in length. The three concave, aluminum coated mirrors each have a fifty foot radius of curvature and are placed exactly fifty feet apart. The two closely spaced mirrors, A and B, are halves of a twenty inch diameter spherical mirror. The third mirror, C, is a twelve inch diameter spherical mirror. Tilting the two halves of the split mirror changes the number of traversals radiant flux travels in passing through the cell.

The external optics are arranged such that the incoming laser beam is brought to a focus just as it passes the front surface of the twelve inch mirror and diverges to fill about one half of one of the ten inch mirrors. The beam is reflected and an image formed at the surface of the twelve inch mirror where the beam is rereflected to the other ten inch mirror. After being reflected off this mirror the beam either exits or is reflected through the absorption cell again depending on the tilt of the two ten inch mirrors. The total number of traversals, N, through the cell can be determined from the number of images, n, formed on the twelve inch mirror, i.e.,

(9) 
$$N = 2n + 2$$
.

The windows of the cell are polished calcium flouride, as this material is not hygroscopic and has a high transmittance at 5  $\mu m$ .

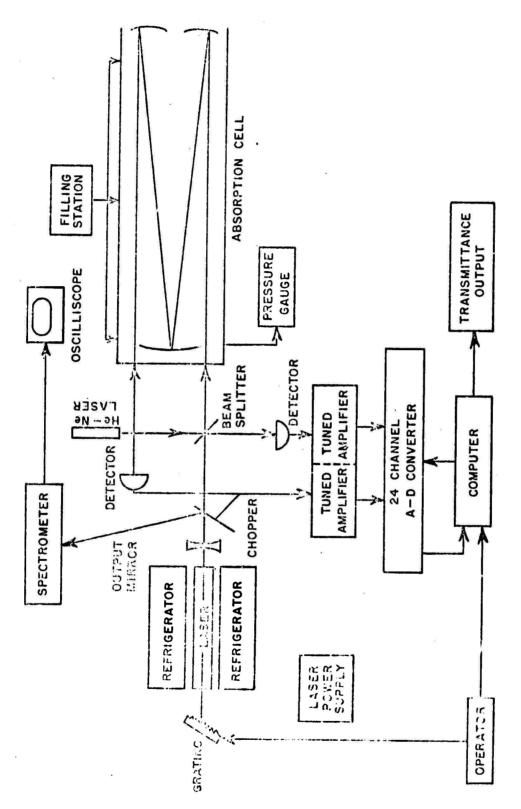
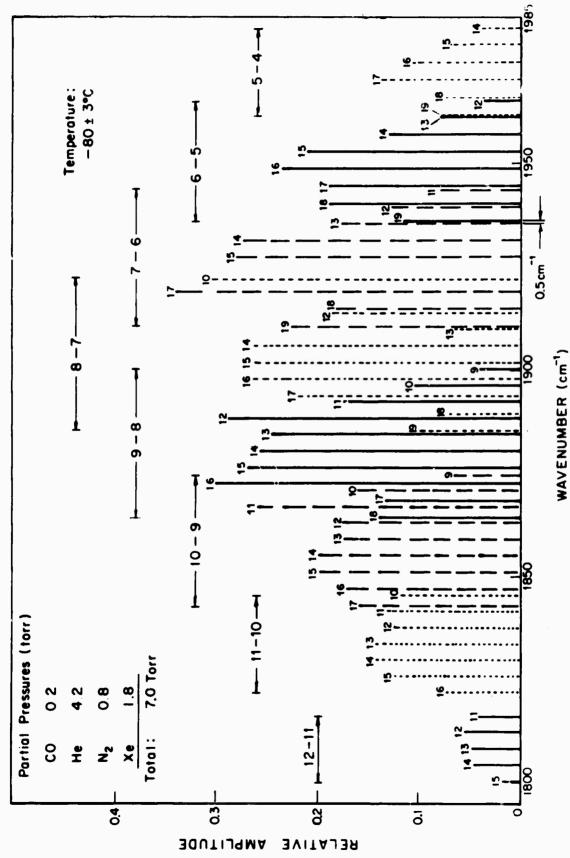


Fig. 4. Block diagram of the experiment.





Frequencies of the emission lines of a CO laser and their relative intensities. Fig. 6.

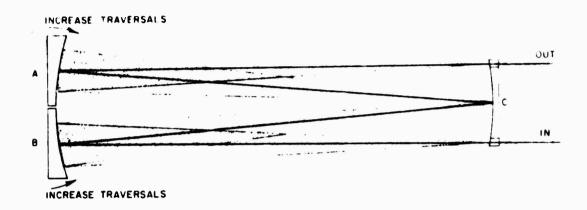


Fig. 7. Absorption cell ray diagram for four traversals.

A 100 cubic foot per minute mechanical pump and a six inch diffusion pump connected near the center of the cell by pneumatically operated valves are used to evacuate the cell to pressures as low as 10-4 torr.

The cell is filled through three ports. One port is located near the center and the other two near opposite ends. Copper pipe connected the three ports to a common valve manifold for metering the gases. The filling and evacuating lines are shown in Fig. 8.

The temperature of the cell may be raised as much as 20 degrees centigrade above ambient temperature. The inside of the cell is isothermal to within one half of a degree centigrade when the cell is at the maximum obtainable temperature. The higher temperatures allow a greater water vapor concentration to be placed in the cell without condensation appearing on the mirrors. For the CO laser lines appreciable absorptance occurs at the longer path lengths so that the cell will probably not have to be heated.

#### Detectors

The radiant flux from the CO laser will be incident upon three detectors as shown earlier in Fig. 4. Two of these detectors monitor the incident radiant flux on the absorption cell. One detector is part of a scanning spectrometer to ensure that the laser output is of a single frequency. We are currently evaluating several spectrometers to perform this function and provide an accurate calibration of the position of the grating of the CO laser. One of the other two detectors measures the intensity of the incident radiant flux, (the reference beam), onto the cell and the other detector, the intensity of the emerging flux. Tentatively these two detectors will be Cadmium Mercury Telluride, which have been bought, as they have a small time constant and a high detectivity at 5  $\mu$ m and room temperature.

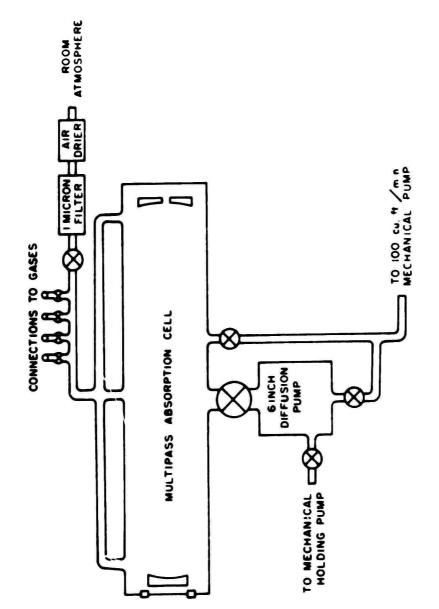


Fig. 8. Absorption cell filling and evacuating lines.

# Data Handling

The signals from the two CMT detectors are converted to digital form and processed by an XDS 910 computer. By recording the output of both detectors with and without the absorber gas present in the cell the transmittance can be calculated for each of the selected laser lines. The transmittance T is given by

(10) 
$$T = \frac{(I_S/I_R)_{absorber present}}{(I_S/I_R)_{cell evacuated}}$$

where Is and IR are the intensities of the exit beam and the reference beam respectively. The low time constant ( $\sim$ .4  $\mu s$ ) and high detectivity of the CMT detectors permits a high data sampling rate so that in a shot time an accurate determination of the transmittance can be made for a given set of experimental conditions.

#### He-Ne Laser

The He-Ne laser shown in Fig. 4 is used to align the optics in the experiment.

### Experimental

The procedure to determine the transmittance through water vapornitrogen mixtures at the frequency of each of the selected CO laser
lines is described below. The output of the CO laser is calibrated
with a spectrometer so that the frequency of the laser's output as
a function of the reading on the micrometer, which controls the
position of the grating, is known. Thus any particular line can be
selected by positioning the grating correctly. The cell is evacuated
to less than 10-2 torr. Then radiant flux of each of the desired frequency from the CO laser is transmitted through the absorption cell
and the intensities of the incident and exit beams are measured.
With this information the transmittance of the cell can be calculated.
About 40 independent measurements are used to make this calculation.
The output of the laser is also monitored with the scanning spectrometer
to check that the laser is emitting a single frequency.

The cell is then connected to a bottle of distilled water which is heated several degrees centigrade above room temperature to speed evaporation. Too high a temperature will cause condensation to form in the cell and is to be avoided. The pressure of the water vapor in the cell is measured on a micrometric manometer which has previously been calibrated against a McCloud gauge using nitrogen. Several hours are required to fill the cell to the desired water vapor pressure. Dry nitrogen is then added to the cell to the desired pressure and allowed to mix for six to eight hours.

Once the mixture is uniform, the intensities of the entrance and exit beams are again measured and the transmittance is calculated from Eq. (10) by the on-line XDS 910 computer. The grating position is changed so that the transmittance of the next selected laser line is recorded. After all transmitting of the selected laser lines have been determined, the cell is evacuated, and the transmittance of the cell is remeasured at each selected laser frequency. If these values are not in good agreement with those obtained before the experiment, the experiment is repeated.

Optical path lengths, water vapor concentration, and total pressure are variables in the experimental program. The tentative range of these variables are shown in Table 5.

# TABLE 5 RANGE OF EXPERIMENTAL PARAMETERS

Water Vapor Concentration 0.04 to 1.0 pr-cm

Optical Path Length 0.2 to 1.0 km

Total Gas Pressure 200 to 760 torr

#### IV. SUMMARY

A computer program has been written to calculate atmospheric molecular absorptance along horizontal paths at the frequencies of the output of a CO laser. Sample programs have been run corresponding to actual atmospheric conditions with water vapor and carbon dioxide being the absorbers. The form of the output can be either graphical, showing the transmittance as a function of frequency, or tabular, listing the transmittance at CO laser frequencies. Additional absorbers can be used as their molecular parameters are tabulated. Sample computer output are shown.

Another computer program has been written to calculate the atmospheric molecular absorptance along slant paths in the atmospheres for different atmospheric models. The standard atmospheric model for a 30°N latitude in July using H20 as the absorber have been used, and sample pages of this computer output are shown.

These programs were originally written to run on the Ohio State University IBM 360/75 computer. Modifications to allow them to be run on the ElectroScience Laboratory Datacraft 6024/3 computer have been made.

A brief discussion of the design of the experiment for the determination of the transmittance of the CO laser emission lines through a multiple traversal absorption cell is described. Included are a description of the equipment and the procedure for making the measurements.

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